BY AUTHORITY.



Paray, the 21th of December, commonly called Christmas Day, and Friday, Jan. 1st, 1869, are Government Helidays, and all Pub-FEED. W. HUTCHISON,

at this Department that during the temporary absence of Gen. E. M. McCook. Minister Resi-dent of the United States of America, Mr.

Home Office, Dec. 14, 1802. Ministrations,

CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTICE,

from the day of the funeral. Ladies will wear alone or his immediate family. Nor is it black with white trimmings for fall mourning, and white with black trimmings for half mourning. Gentlemen will wear black with crape on the hat and left arm with their ordinary dress for half mourning. The members of the Government and gentlemen connected with the Court will wear crape with their several uniforms.

ing during the time specified.
HENRY PRENDERGAST,

Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 30, 1868.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, I

Honolalu, Nov. 30, 1868. (General Order No. 118.)

The Adjutant General to the forces has been commanded to direct, on the present melaneboly occasion of the death of His late Highness Matalo Kekuansov, G. C. K., Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., that the officers of the forces and the several volunteer companies wear, when in uniform, black crape over the ornamental part of the hat or cap, over the sward knot, and on the left arm, with black gloves, and a black crape scarf on the sash.

ansh.

The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be bung from the color staff of the infantry and from the standard of

the cavalry.

When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the oramental part of the hat or cap, over the aword knot, and on the left arm, with white gloves and a black crape scarf over the sash. The period of mourning specified by the Court will be observed by the forces.

JNO. O. DOMINIS.

WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Makiki Family School," and Charles R. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have duly represented to this Depart-ment, that at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Makiki Family School, held at Hunolain on the 11th day of Septem-ber, 1898, it was voted unanimously that the ber, 1868, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation should be dissolved, and

furthermore filed a certificate, and have in all respects compiled with section 1479 of the Civil Code, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt.

ore, all persons are hereby re PRED. W. HOTCHISON.

Home Office, Nov. 28, 1868. Minister of Interior. Order of Procession

For the Funeral of His Late Highness M. KEKUANAOA. Grand Cross of the Order of Kamehameha I Alihikana Nul, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State, Etc., Etc. Undertaker. Prince of Hawaii's Own.

Hulumanas, The Public Schools. Hopoluly Fire Department, Mechanics' Benefit Union Independ't Order of Odd Fellows. Free Masons. Attending Physicians.
Hulumanns.
Konohiki, Tenants, and Retainers of His Late Highness' Estate.
Governon or Oant and Starr.
Henclulu Rifles. Marines of U. S. S. Ossipee.

Household Troops,
Household Servants of His Late Highness.
The Roman Catholic Clergy.
The Right Rev. His Lordship the Bishop of Arathes.
The Clergy of the Hawaiian
Reformed Cathelic Church.
The Protestant Clergy.
The Pastor of the Kawaiahao Church. Kahili Bearers.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The King's Chanceller. Governors of the different Islands. overnors of the different Islands.

Representatives and Captain of the U.S. S. "Ossipoo."

Judges of Supreme Court.

Privy Councilors.

mbers of the Legislative Assembly.

Consular Corps.

"Meers of the U.S. S. "Ossipee." Circuit Judges. versument Officers, unbers of the Bar.

eral will take place on TUESDAY, the I'ld instant. The procession will be formed on King Street, in front of the Palace, at at 11 A. M. The procession will be direction of the Governor of Oaks. CE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OARV, | Honolin, Dec. 11th, 1866.

in a proper manner: nor does it make any difference, in this respect, whether their views happen to correspond with those advocated by this paper. Upon the subernment, in its legislative, executive, and the Civil Code. judicial functions, has hitherto been unvarying in its views. A sumptuary law is one made to re

tion. These laws soon become odious to all, because they interfere with the liberty United of all-subjecting every one to esplonage States, will discharge the duties of Charge
d'Affaires of the American Legation. All persons are requested to give fall credit to all
his official acts in that capacity.

[Signed] Staraux II. Parallers,

Minister of Foreign Affairs, of interim.

Berarriers or Famino Assaus.

Himodala, Dec. On. 1803. becomes universal-or the law soon be. Mu. A. Surra has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of South Konn, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with section therefore, in no souse a sumptuary enactment. It does not attempt to limit the expenses of any one. The enactment is not in restraint of human freedom, but, The Court will go into full mourning for His late Highness Matalo Keknanaoa, G. C. K. Commander-in-Chief and member of His Majestry Privy Council of State, from the date of this notice until two weeks after the funeral, and will wear half mourning from that time until the expiration of two mooths from the day of the funeral. Ladies will wear half we remain to the individual alone, or his immediate family. Nor is it black with white trimmings for full mooth. on the contrary, in the interest of it. with their several uniforms.

Members of the Legislative Assembly, and all the Eugersentative of Foreign Countries.

Consuls and Commercial Agents are invited to observe the period of mouraing herein prescribed, and the public generally are requested to show their respect for the memory of His late Highness, by wearing badges of countries are the period of mouraing to the day—as in the morning, for the late Highness, by wearing badges of the day—as in the morning for contract darks the time restified. instance. And in this connection, we apprehend that the story of the Disciples in the corn-field is more applicable than it would be to the keeping open houses for retailing ardent spirits, or places of amusement. Our correspondent is mistaken in thinking that such laws do not prevail in other parts of the world. They are of universal enforcement in all the New England communities, and very general in all communities deriving their laws and customs from them, or from Scotland. The majority of our people believe that Sunday is, in very truth - religiously speaking-a sacred day; and all that they require from their fellow citizens is that they shall abstain from labor, and such amusements as offend their sense of right, on that day. Surely, inasmuch as the other six days are left, this is no great concession for the religious community to

But here step in the Legislators, and some, moved by the same sense of religious obligation to which we have alluded and others, by the knowledge that -- physiologically speaking-rest from labor is pecessury, at least us frequently as one day luseven, they make the carrying on o! all made in favor of one-(always exeing the case of those which are alike indispensable to all)-it must be made in favor of others. Least of all should it be made in favor of an occupation which none may have to the dissolution of the said corpo-ation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of Jantively injurious-which is ruinous to many -for which injurious traffic, Sanday, being a day of enforced leisure in other occupations, would give most opportunity and temptation, not only to those wrongly inclined, but to those most easily tempted.

We have said above that the enactment of these laws is in the interest of freedom. This may seem a paradox-yet, leaving aside the religious aspect of the question, the assertion is true. By making labor unlawful, they likewise make null and void all contracts for labor, and take away, for the most part, temptations to labor, so that the rich or greedy are not able to force or tempt the needy or avaricious to work on that day. They give the sanctity of the law to the custom of passing on that day from grinding toil, or in the headlong rush after the fancied good of wealth, and give the opportunity to rest oneself,-to think of something else-and to enjoy, in a quiet way, one's family, and those comforts of which he may be possessed. That labor which is respectable on the other days of the week, becomes the contrary on Sunday. That rest-idleness, if you please-which was disreputable, during the six preceding days, becomes respectable on this day of all-pervading rest.

J. H. WOOD VS. SING ZITSCH, AND

SING ZITSCH vs. J. H. WOOD. The points at issue in these cases, which have both been decided adversely to the Japanese in the Police and District Court

of Honolain, are as follows: One morning, three Japanese, of whom Sing Zitsch was one, appeared at the Government House, with some rice boiled in much water, -so that the kernels were swimming about,-and desired to make complaint that they were insufficiently fed. They being unable to make themselves understood, otherwise than by signs, they were told to sit down until an interpreter could be called, when it appeared that they complained that deductions were made from their wages; and that Sing Zitsch having complained of being ill of a bowel complaint, some days before, had been off work, and that his employer

Publicola," and hope that, at all times, of nature. It was very difficult to underexpressing their views upon any subject, the magistrate would listen to their complant on a certain day, which had in the

It subsequently appeared that the issued against them for desertion, in "bestrain the expenses of citizens in their OFFICIAL Notice has this day been received correspondent says, is difficult of execuproceeded home to the plantation, as they were directed-indeed, they had no knowlcer, who held the process, to keep him in the Lock-up, and produce him before the viable light. Court the next morning.

the law-in other words, that every man or no leave—and the magistrate will be the judge of the firrolity of the complaint; and further, when a man offers to return, and go to work, that the employer must receive him, and allow him to go to work. It was then suggested in behalf of the employer, that though this laborer had not receilly left the plantation until Wednesday night, yet, inasmuch as he had not worked on Monday and Tessing, claiming to be ill, it might be considered that he refused to work, and that the bowel complaint was a mere pretext to cover the refusal, and thus came within Section 1,420. To this it was objected that such a refusal was not the rofusal contemplated by he statute, but that an obstinate and rebellious clame analytic to be made out by the employer is a sick man, by dieting or otherwise, that it is to be taken as a conceded for that he refusal contemplated by he smallest to be made out by the employer in a section of having his memory handed down to posterily may therefore, remain with the criticiser of the Board of Education.

Yours truly.

Ma. E. EDITON: "Sumptuary laws," say Webster, "are abridgments of filedration. They can be justified to be raised against him thereafter, on another occasion as a precleuse; and that the man claims to be ill, and not to be raised against him thereafter, on another occasion as a precleuse; and that the man claimed to be sick, and thereupon his employer allowed him to remain in the house, and limited his diet to a comparatively large quantity of water. The fact that he was claim, and comparatively large quantity of water. The fact that he was claimed to be sick, and thereupon his employer allowed him to remain in the house, and limited his diet to a comparatively large quantity of water. The fact that he was claimed to be sick, and thereupon his employer allowed him to remain in the house, and limited his diet to a comparatively large quantity of water. The fact that he was claimed to be sick, and thereupon his employer allowed him to remain in the house, and limited his diet to a compa

occupations illegal. If an exception should of his wages being used up by deductions feel its operation, the result is that it becomes sickness-it being alleged that during the every artifice to evade it.

> The magistrate having decided against poet (slightly improved), the laborer upon all the points raised in Supreme Court, in order that the rights for kissing his wife on Sunday, yet we apof parties, under the contracts, may be proximate as nearly thereto as possible. fully determined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

to have to deal with statistics; nor is their than a Sabbatarian Calvinist? version to that branch of political science ill-founded. Numbers are not so easily to be dealt with as words, and the eloquent delineator of public instruction in a local pa- observance of the Sabbath. It is expressly per of this city can not help admitting- | declared that the Sabbath is for man, for his statistics concerning the number of children Can it be supposed that the story of the in the common schools, and in those assisted cornfield, so precisely narrated by the

WE have great pleasure in publishing his hand, which he [the laborer], claimed He has except two schoolmasters almost in the strict notions of the Jews were erroneous the communication of our correspondent to be insufficient to supply the necessities the very act of smoking a pipe. It ions not I argue not for unbridied license, but let any who may have thoughts to communistand them, for the interpretation is exany who may have thoughts to communi-cate to the public, will understand that it coedingly imperfect, and the time con-a tax-collector to boot-was, ob, horror of is one of the purposes for which this pa-per is established, to obtain a expression nearly three o'clock when they were told smoke. If this severe censor of human frailty of opinion from all who are desirous of to go home to the plantation, and that detective line as far us the Kingdom of Prussia or the North-German Confederation, where planut on a certain day, which had in the meantime been fixed; and a sammons was be behind the age, he would, no doubt, have issued to their employer to show cause some similar astonishing items to book.
why his contracts should not be cancelled. What would be say when he had found out ject of Sunday laws, the Hawaiian Gov- in accordance with the 1,423d Section of every schoolmaster in the country to be a corporal or a sergeant in disguise, who had to shoulder his needle gun and shut up the It subsequently appeared that the establishment for six entire weeks during the year? Rather mixed, compadre, ch?

"It does not require a sublime amount of ing absent from his service without leave," wisdom to detect a worthy school that releft the Government House, immediately flippantly, and it may require some amount of tact and judgment to make a proper choice amidst a great many applications of the kind.

edge that any process had been sued out be proportional to the sum appropriated by against them. Their employer thereupon the Legislative Assembly to the cause of received two of the men, but refused to public education. If to the censor, the Govreceive Sing Zitsch, and requested the offi. erament appears "like a rich family distributing small charities to its neighbors," certainly it appears in a very desirable and ou-

"The fact that, following around the cira grievance, without leave of the employer, a strange argument to find in our censor's spousible? Yours in haste, is not a desertion within the meaning of philippic. I hope to have his permission to think that he would not have felt sorry if

or no leave—and the magistrate will be portant a subject to be frivolously treated, I must abstain from criticising the strange and further, when a man offers to return, and go to work, that the employer must the case had been reversed.

comparatively large quantity of water.

The fact that be was sick, as he complained, did not seem to be controverted to the laborer at the time, and was 'herefore to be taken as conceded.

It appeared upon the trial that the Japanese had received in cash a very small sum of money for the services rendered during four months—as it was understood, not more than \$3.75, the rest of his wages being used up by deductions of his wages being used up by deductions.

In was are clearly sumposes;

Such are all eractments, the object and sim of which is to coerce men in matters of religious belief, or to compel them to regulate their private conduct in reference to any such belief. All these attempts to curtail personal liberty, besides being unwise and unjust, from their difficulty of enforcement, fall of their object, are evaded, or else lead to worse evils than those they are professedly intended to cure. When a law is of such a nature that it becomes odious to those who most sensibly feel its operation, the result is that it becomes to tween the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Continent, the importance of this saving in trips from \$4.000 miles.

As railroads cannot supersed thousand times that sum, although is mount be would be.

Tables compiled for the use of Congress show that by means of this canal, ships ply-leg from New York to San Fraincisco via Cape Horn, a distance of 19,000 miles. The saving in trips from \$8.000 miles. The saving on trips to South and Central As railroads cannot supersed ships for the trace of the value which the Daries would be.

Tables compiled for the use of Congress show that by means of this canal, ships ply-leg from New York to San Fraincisco via Cape Horn, a distance of 19,000 miles. The saving on trips to South and Central As railroads cannot supersed ships for the trace.

month of July, he only made 61/2 days, These remarks apply to the Sunday law of being ill of a cutaneous disease when he this country, so very strict in its terms and left the ship. It is claimed on the part of the Japanese that if his sickness is not the Japanese that if his sickness is not that I doubt if its parallel can be found in brought upon him by his own improdence the statutes of any other country on the or folly, he is entitled to his wages with- globe. If you require an orange in case of out deduction; that the non-payment of sickness, it cannot be had of the fruit dealers to the con them, notwitslanding he was apparently for love or money on Sunday, for Sunday is admitted to be sick, and his arrest, under the circumstances above stated, and the forbidden on that day—to which none will refusal to receive him, when he had volobject as a general rule-but all recreation or untarily returned after making his complaint, and causing him to be placed in a walk on a Sunday afternoon, or a ride, it may the Lock-up, were violations of his con- be, on one's own horse, but it is tabu to let a tract which entitled him to have it can- horse for hire. A glass of beer, wine, or spirits, is, on Sunday, in the words of the

A monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated, must not here be his favor, the case was thought to be of In short, though we don't quite come up to sufficient importance to be appealed to the the old "Bine Laws" of Connecticut, where a man, as veritable history tells us, was fined screw propellers for freight purposes cor make five voyages a year. - S. F. Belletin.

The result of all this straight lacing in regard to the observance of Sunday is, that religion and the cause of good morals, instead of gaining ground, have lost. The difficulty of procuring any kind of retreshment on Sun-Mn. EDITOR: There exists a class of individuals in most communities who consider aments to bouse freely on Saturday nights themselves in duty bound to always oppose and carry home a supply for the next day, whatever measure or institution comes from and thus drink more than they otherwise the Government for no other reason but the would, were the system adopted here that is fact of its emanating from that source. To pursued in England, of allowing the public satisfy them would be a hopeless task: they houses to be open during certain hours or are only satisfied with their own beloved Sunday. Look at Germany, the land of the selves. Whether the public at large is the great reformer, Martin Luther. Recently an gainer, or the actual and final loser through | English clergyman of high rank was on a their reckless criticism, is a matter of com- visit to one of the large cities of Germany, plete indifference to them, provided that and one Sunday evening was invited by the ome small annoyance is caused to those friend with whom he was staying to take a who are at the head of public affairs. And walk. After looking in at several places of yet they call their mission one of Peace, of public amusement, they entered one of the barity, of Love! It being an old estab- public houses, and saw scated around the thed truth that it is easier to criticise than tables a number of very respectably dressed o create, to destroy than to build up, it can and intellectual looking people, who were not be wondered at that the landable exer-tions of these importial knights of negation "These," said the clergyman's chaperon, are frequently crowned with the only success "are all Lutheran clergymen," Yet these they are entitled to, namely, to be applanded men had all in the first part of the day atby a thoughtless crowd. The greatest an- tended to their clerical duties-and who will novance to this hand of public benefactors is say, with any less eincerity and faithfulness

"The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." If the New Testament is clear on any one point, it is in regard to the had been off work, and that his employer of the 2nd inst. His indignation soon finds Or rather was it not designed and contrived December term of the Circ had given him the rice which he had in vent, however, through another channel. for the purpose of teaching the apostles that

matter so much with one, he being an idiot, us have more liberty of recreation and less of

I am, etc.,

Mn. Entron: You will confer a favor by allowing me space in your columns to enter a protest against the practice of lighting bonfires in the vicinity of this city, thereby creating a false alarm of fire. This has been done the effect it has had on the firemen has been by no means a good one. We are willing to ried life and limb in the discharge of our duty. but do not wish to be triffed with or subjected to the caprice of children, large or trouble to notify the Department of the intention of lighting a bonfire, the Department may after a time conclude that it is too much trouble to run a mile on uncertainties. Such

tice above alluded to, they are responsible for the consequences. There is danger in calling The purse of the Government must needs out the Fire Department at any time, even in case of a real alarm of fire; but it is far more dangerous on a dark night, when the streets are filled with people, as was the case on the last false alarm. There were several narrow escapes from severe injuries by the running of engines in haste through narrow, crooked the parties who lighted the bonfire on last Now it is claimed, on behalf of the cuit of Oahu, it was but a short time since Tuesday night for what it may be worth, but Japanese, that going to the Board of Im- that more than one-third of the children It does not repair the damage done to two of migration, or any magistrate for redress of mercattending independent schools," seems our machines on that occasion. Who is re-

AN ACTIVE FIREMAN.

The Isthmus Canal Project.

time and distance is apparent, if we only con sider our domestic commerce. The money value of the saving to the United States is estimated at over \$35,000,000 annually. The tournage and trade that would yearly pass through the canal, diverted from the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn routes, are estimated in money values as follows. United mated in money values as follows: United States, \$193,168,937; England, \$190,649,584 France, \$67,210,600; other countries, \$16,802, 000; total, \$467,831,130. The annual saving

France, \$67, 210,609; other countries, \$16,802,000; total, \$467,831,130. The annual saving to the commerce of the world by shortening the ocean routes so much as we have seen, is estimated at \$50,000,000 in round numbers, the United States being far the greatest gainer. The subject is of peculiar interest to California, for the canal would furnish such a direct and short transit to European and Eastern markets that the production of our agricultural staples would be immensely increased, and the State would have almost unrivalled facilities for supplying Europe with breadstuffs. During the year 1897 there were 233 vessels despatched with grain from the port of San Francisco, including 161 full cargoes of wheat for Europe. During the first nine months of the present year, 135 grain ships were dispatched. The wheat cargoes for either year averaged about 1,000 tons. The ships carrying the cargoes make but one round voyage a year. The Durine canal would enable them to make at least two, and screw propeliers for freight purposes could

Honace Greener at Work.—Some one

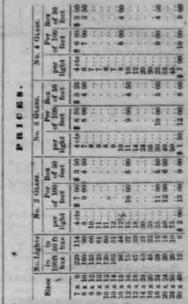
Horace Greener at Work.—Some one thus happily sketches the editor of the Tribune:

Greeley can lay Virginia worm fences in ink faster than any other editor in New York city. He uses a fountain pen, a present from some friend. He thinks a great deal of it, but during an experience of three years be has failed to learn the simple principle of suction without getting his mouth full of link, and he generally uses it with an empty receiver. He makes a dash at the link bottle every twenty seconds, places the third finger and thumb of his left hand on the paper, and seratches away at his worm fence like one possensed. He writes marvellously fast. Frequently the point of his pen pricks through his sheet, for he writes a heavy hand, and a snap fullows, spreading inkspots over the paper, resembling a wood-cut portraying the sparks from a biscksmith's hammer. Blots like mashed spiders or crushed whortleberries occasionally intervene, but the old veteran dashes them with sand, leaving a sweating compositor to scratch off the soil and dig out the words underneath. Greeley's manuscript when seen for the first time, resembles an intricate mass of innatic hierogryphics, or the marks of a spider suffering from delirium fremens. But by those accustomed to his writing, a remarkable exactness is observed. The spelling, punctuation, accented letters and capitalizing are perfect. The old type setters of the office prefer his manuscript above that of any other editor, for the simple reason that he writes his article as he wishes it to appear, and rarely, if ever, cuts or shahes a proof sheet. And this punctuality is, in a great measure, a feature of his life. He is always on time and never waits for anybody, the employs no private secretary, and when he receives a letter answers it on the instant. No matter how trivial the request, the next outward bound mail will carry away one of his sutographs, if he thinks an answer necessary.

CIRCUIT COURT, 280 JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.though with bad grace—the exactness of the wants, his happiness, and his pleasure. On Thursday last Mr. Associate Justice Hartwell, of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General, together with several members of by the Government, as given in the GAZETTE Evangelist, was an accidental occurrence? the bar, took passage for Labaina to hold the December term of the Circuit Court for Mani WINDOW CLASS FOR SALE

-BY-

L. TORBERT. For Cash.



ALSO-ON HAND,

Heavy Polished Plate Glass,

-485-

Plain, Colored and Figured Stained Glass.

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Ex-ecutors of the late R. B. NEVILLE, deceased, of Keopuka, Kons. Hawaii, and I. deceased, of Acopana, arriving partner of the late firm of Noville & Barrett, of the sam place, do hereby notify the public that

H. N. Greenwell, Esq.,

of Kulukalu, Kona, Hawali, is duly author-ised and empowered to represent us and our several interests in relation to the Estate of the late R. B. Neville, deceased, and also the Estate of the late firm of Neville & Barrett, and to receive and give valid receipts for us and in our names for all debts due to the said Estates, and each of them, we undertaking to ratify all his sets in the receives mesocityely.

ratify all his acts in the promises respectively.

A. S. CLEGHORN,
JOHN S. SMITHIES,
DAN'L BARRETT, Surviving Partner. Jons Mosroomeny, Solicitor. Honolulu, Nev. 27th, 1868,-47-4t

DR. E. HOFFMANN,

RESPECTFULLY recommends to Drugs, Medicines & Toilet Articles. of the best and most genuine quality, receive per latest arrivals from Europe and the Unit ed States, and for sale at low prices:

Bay Rum, Sarsaparilla Root, Extract of Sarsaparilla, Electro-Silicon, Epsom Salts, in boxes and doses, Seidlitz Powders, assorted, Hair Restoratives, the most fashionable, Crossman's Specific, Thorn's Extract, French Capsules, do. do., new kind, Hyperion Fluid, Superior Trusses, Syringes, ase'd, Extract of Buchu, Newell's Pulmonary Syrup, Hall's Sarsaparilla and Iodid, Potass. Avers', Bristol's, Corbott's do., Toothpowder and Brushes, Zozodant, Cod-liver Oil, Sponger, Genuine Lubin's Extract's, Lilly-white, Breast Pumps, An Assortment of Pills, sugar-coated

Costar's Bat Poison, Benzine, Troches, Cherry Pectoral, Vary Superior Hair Brushes,

NOTICE.

DROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to the undersigned by His Excellen-J. O. Dăminis, Commissioner of Crown ands, for the settlement of the Boundaries Lands, for the settle Lands, for the settlement of the Boundaries of the Ahupuas of Waisnae, Island of Oahu, therefore, be it known, that Monday, the 4th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my residence in Pelsula, Honolulu, is the day and hour appointed for hearing of the same.

W. P. KAMAKAU. Henolulu, Dec. 14, 1868,-48-21

Administor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Administrator upon the Estate of the late John Boehle, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same on or before the 5th day of June, 1869.

P. H. TREADWAY, Administrator. Luhaina, Dec. 5th, 1868.—48-3t

Notice to Landholders on Hawaii

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 3d Judicial Circuit, accord-ing to the law approved June 22d, 1855, here-by gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Hilo, Island of R. A. LYMAN,

Commissioner of Boundari Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 17th, 1868.—45-4t

Notice to Landholders on Oahu.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the an-Theority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 1st Judicial Circuit, according to the law approved June 25d, 1850, hereby gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their potitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Honoluin, Island of Caho.

W. P. KAMAKAU. Commissioner of Boundar Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1868,-45-5t

LEATHER BELTING, SADDLE & BRIDLE LEATHER, KIP, CALF & MOROCCO, FROM THE CELEBRATED

HILO TANNERY.

THE LEATHER BELTING from this Tannery is warranted the best in the market. The Belts are all out across the hides from choice leather, and are thoroughly stretched and shared. Any size made, including 4, 44, and 5 leab

44, and 5 inch.

All of the above are of a very superior quality, and can be obtained at the Store of the undersigned on Queen Street, or made is order.

L. L. TORBERT.

PACKET LINES.

For Victoria, B. C.

The A I British brig 'ROBERT COWAR.'

GARDINER, Master,

Will sail promptly for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to THEO, H. DAVIES, Agent. CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Lina

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships

IDAHO & MONTANA.

WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco, By the following Schedule of Time:

SAN PRANCISCO. HONOLULU.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warchouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage so cartage. Fire risks in Warchouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by alling veinels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San

of Steamer.

26 Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company le San Prascisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, runn or chance, except actual outlay.

Eq. Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to precure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers must be pre sented before two o'clook on the day of sail-ing, or they will have to lay over fall the re-turn of the Steamer for settlement. H. HACKFELD & CO.,

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

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The Schooner KAMAILE, Will run as a regular packet between Hono-loin and Mulckai, touching at Kannakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to

the Captain on board H. PRENDERGAST, Agent

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing M'KATE LEE'

E. D. CRANE, Master, Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply above route. For freight or passage appr to the Master on board, or to St-Sm C. BREWER & CO.

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii. Sch. Active,

Will run as a regular packet to the above orts, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or senage apply to WALKER & ALLEN,

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii 益 Sch. Annie.

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